

Dr. Brooks began practicing medicine in North Texas during the 1950's. He and his brother Dr. Donald Brooks opened their own clinic that is still family owned and operated, on Fort Worth's famous Evans Avenue. During those days, when segregation was an awful reality in Texas and the entire South, black families who resided in the city could always count on Dr. Brooks to provide medical care for the children and the sick in their households.

Mr. Speaker, it is also important that I note the many contributions that this great man made outside the field of medicine. Like many of our institutions that existed before the days of the Great Society, hospitals and medicine were not immune to the realities that African-Americans faced based solely on their skin color.

When his patients needed treatment, Dr. Brooks was forced to treat them out of a basement at the old St. Joseph's Hospital. He was outspoken until local hospitals decided to do the right thing and change their policies. He also led a march from Fort Worth to Austin that coincided with Dr. Martin Luther King's famous pilgrimage on our nation's capitol. He also was active in local politics and was a driving force behind the Tarrant County Precinct Council.

Dr. Brooks will be missed by his friends, family and community. He leaves behind a great legacy that will live on through his work in the sciences, the Sickle Cell Anemia Association of Texas, and an annual scholarship awards presentation for which he is the namesake.

AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH, 2003

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 4, 2003

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I chose to celebrate African American History Month 2003 by acknowledging African Americans who have served with distinction in the United States Armed Forces. Each day of the month, I distributed brief biographies to my colleagues, which honored the accomplishments of generals and privates, paratroopers, cooks, and nurses, who have contributed to our rich history.

I chose this theme because the integration of the Armed Forces was a momentous event in our national and military history. Although the pressures generated by the civil rights movement compelled the U.S. military to reexamine its traditional practices of segregation, in fact, African Americans have been integral in the service to this nation since its beginnings.

I hope that my colleagues and their staffs have taken a few moments each day this month to read the stories of these inspiring men and women. Some distinguished themselves with their impressive accomplishments; the first African American General in the Air Force, the first African American in space, and the first African American Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Some, in a moment of gallantry and courage, sacrificed their lives in the line of duty or for their fellow soldiers. Following are the names of the men and women

I chose to honor during African American history month.

General Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., Tuskegee Airman. Graduating from West Point in 1936, Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. became one of only two black general officers in the U.S. Army at the time—the other was his father. With his promotion to Brigadier General, Davis became the first African American General in the U.S. Air Force. He retired in 1970, and served under President Nixon as Assistant Secretary of Transportation for Environment, Safety, and Consumer Affairs.

Colonel Guion S. Bluford, Jr. Guion S. Bluford, Jr. has the honor of being the first African American in space. Bluford has also served as a mission specialist on STS 61-A (*Challenger*) in 1985 and on STS-39 (*Discovery*) in 1991.

Sergeant Major Christian A. Fleetwood. Fleetwood served in the U.S. 4th Colored Troops and was one of thousands of African Americans who fought in the Civil War. At the battle of Chapin's Farm, Virginia, in July 1864, Fleetwood valiantly defended the American flag and was awarded the Medal of Honor for his heroism. In 1948, his daughter donated his Medal of Honor to the National History Museum, making him the first African American veteran to be honored by the Smithsonian.

Ensign Jesse LeRoy Brown. Brown was the first African American to achieve the status of Naval Aviator. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for his service during the Korean War. In 1973 the USS *Jesse L. Brown*, a 3963 ton Knox class ship, was named in honor of Ensign Jesse L. Brown.

Private William Cathy. In 1866, with little employment opportunities, Williams disguised herself as a man, assuming the name William Cathy and enlisted with Company A, 38th United States Infantry. Williams was determined 'fit for duty' following a limited medical test and within months she had become a "Buffalo Soldier" serving with one of the six black units. Williams served for two years.

Sergeant William H. Carney. During a siege at Fort Wagner, South Carolina, on July 18, 1863, Sergeant William Carney displayed the courage that won him the Congressional Medal of Honor, making him the first African American to receive the prestigious medal. Despite being shot twice, Carney planted the colors announcing, "Boys the old flag never touched the ground."

Dorie Miller. On May 27, 1942, Dorie Miller was presented with the Navy Cross for extraordinary courage in battle. Miller served on the USS *West Virginia* when the battleship was attacked by the Japanese at Pearl Harbor. Miller valiantly aided the mortally wounded Captain of the ship, manning a 50 caliber Browning anti-aircraft machine gun, which he had not been trained to operate. Miller continued to fire until he ran out of ammunition. In addition to the Navy Cross, Miller earned the Purple Heart Medal.

Colonel Charles Young. In 1889, Charles Young became the third African American to graduate from the United States Military Academy at West Point. He served with the Buffalo soldiers of the 9th and 10th Cavalries, and the 25th Infantry. When the Army created the Military Information Division, he was one of the first military attaches, serving in Port Au Prince, Haiti. Young was the highest ranking African American officer in the Army when World War I started.

General Daniel James, Jr. Daniel "Chappie" James, one of the Tuskegee airmen, was commissioned in 1943. An outstanding fighter pilot, he flew over 100 combat missions in Korea and over 300 in Vietnam. In September 1975, he became the first African American in the history of the United States military to attain the rank of 4-star General.

Moses Jones. On May 11, 1898, the Revenue Cutter *Hudson* joined two U.S. Navy gunboats at the Battle of Cardenas Bay in Cuba. When one of the Navy gunboats was hit and began drifting towards shore, the *Hudson* and its crew, despite being directly in the line of fire, managed to tow the gunboat to safety. The courage of the crew was recognized by a joint resolution of Congress and Moses Jones received the silver Medal of Honor.

Sergeant First Class William Maud Bryant. Sergeant Bryant was a member of Company A, 5th Special Forces Group, in the Republic of Vietnam in 1969. He received the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action. When his battalion came under heavy fire and was surrounded by 3 enemy regiments, SFC Bryant charged an enemy automatic weapons position, overrunning it, and single-handedly destroyed its 3 defenders.

General Clara L. Adams-Ender. Clara L. Adams-Ender was commissioned as a second lieutenant in 1961. In 1967, she became the first woman in the Army to qualify and be awarded the Expert Field Medical Badge. In 1976 Adams-Ender received a Master of Military Arts and Sciences from the U.S. Army Command and Staff College in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Adams-Ender was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General in 1987, and appointed Chief of the Army Nurse Corps.

General Calvin Waller. Lt. Gen. Calvin Waller served as deputy commander of the allied forces during the Persian Gulf War. Waller died of a heart attack in 1996, leaving behind an enduring legacy. Waller's service during the Gulf War was invaluable. In 1998, the Army honored Waller, when a 100,000 square foot personnel center at Fort Lewis, Washington was named Waller Hall in his honor.

Private First Class Milton Lee Olive, III. Pfc. Olive was a member of the 3d Platoon of Company B in Vietnam. He and four other soldiers were moving through the jungle together when a grenade was thrown into their midst. Pfc. Olive saw the grenade, and then saved the lives of his fellow soldiers by grabbing the grenade in his hand and falling on it to absorb the blast with his body. "For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty", PFC Olive was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Private First Class Malvin L. Brown. Private First Class Malvin L. Brown was a medic and member of Headquarters Company, 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion. The 555th or "Triple Nickles," was the nation's first all-black parachute infantry test platoon, company, and battalion. In 1945 the Army dispatched the 555th to the Western U.S. to combat fires set by Japanese fire bomb balloons and by lighting. In attempting to climb out of his harness and lower himself with a rope, PFC Brown slipped or lost his grip and crashed into a rock bed 150 feet below. He was the first airborne firefighter, or "smokejumper", killed in the line of duty.

General Julia Jeter Cleckley. Jeter Cleckley has served with the military for 27 years. In

September of 2002, she became the first African-American woman to be promoted from full colonel to flag officer in the Army National Guard. She was also the first minority woman to become a branch chief at the National Guard Bureau; the first African-American woman to be promoted to colonel in the Active Guard and Reserve Program, and the first woman to serve on the Army Guard director's special staff as the chief of Human Resources.

Salem Poor. Details of what took place at the Battle of Charleston, today known as the Battle at Bunker Hill are scarce, however it is clear that Poor's conduct was exceptional. A petition to the Continental Congress was signed by fourteen of his officers in an attempt to cite him for his heroism. The petition read, "A Negro called Salem Poor of Colonel Frye's regiment, Captain Ames' company, in the late battle at Charleston, behaved like an excellent officer, as well as an excellent soldier. It would be tedious to go into more detail regarding his heroic conduct. We only beg leave to say, in the person of this Negro centers a brave and gallant soldier." Despite the petition, Poor was never officially recognized for his actions. In 1975, two hundred years after the Battle of Bunker Hill, Salem Poor was honored on a stamp by the U.S. Postal Service.

Sergeant Cornelius H. Charlton. Charlton served during the Korean War. When his platoon was heavily attacked, he took control, rallying the troops and spearheading an attack up a heavily defended hill. Sgt. Charlton took control of two hostile positions and killed six enemy troops. Though wounded, he continued the advance and managed to damage a gun emplacement. Charlton was then hit by another grenade, this time mortally wounded. In recognition of his heroism, Cornelius Charlton was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in 1952. In 1999 the U.S. Navy named a Cargo ship the USNS *Charlton*, in honor of Sergeant Charlton.

General Colin L. Powell. Current Secretary of State Powell was a professional soldier for 35 years, during which time he rose to the rank of 4-star General. His last assignment, from October 1, 1989 to September 30, 1993, was as the 12th Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the highest military position in the Department of Defense. He was the first African American to hold this position. During this time, he oversaw 28 crises, including Operation Desert Storm in 1991. After being unanimously confirmed by the U.S. Senate, he was sworn in as the 65th Secretary of State on January 20, 2001.

RECOGNITION OF KELLY HULT

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 4, 2003

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Kelly Hult, a very special young woman who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Girl Scouts of America, Troop 971, and in earning the most prestigious honor of the Gold Award.

The Girl Scout Gold Award is the highest achievement attainable in girl scouting. To earn the Gold Award, a scout must complete five requirements, all of which promote com-

munity service, personal and spiritual growth, positive values, and leadership skills. The requirements include: (1) earning four interest project patches, each of which requires seven activities that center on skill building, technology, service projects, and career exploration; (2) earning the career exploration pin, which involves researching careers, writing resumes, and planning a career fair or trip; (3) Earning the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award, which requires a minimum of 30 hours of work using leadership skills; (4) Designing a self development plan that requires assessment of ability to interact with others and prioritize values, participation for a minimum of 15 hours in a community service project, and development of a plan to promote girl scouting; and (5) spending a minimum of 50 hours planning and implementing a Girl Scout Gold Award project that has a positive lasting impact on the community.

For her Gold Award project, Kelly organized a father/daughter hike for a service unit.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Kelly Hult for her accomplishments with the Girl Scouts of America and for her efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of the Gold Award.

WILLIS EDWARDS, RECIPIENT OF CHRISTOPHER AWARD

HON. DIANE E. WATSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 4, 2003

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and share the news that a good friend and colleague of mine, Mr. Willis Edwards, received a prestigious Christopher Award for his work as an Executive Director of the film, *The Rosa Parks Story*. The awards ceremony was held last month, on February 27th, in New York City.

The *Rosa Parks Story* stars Angela Bassett, Cicely Tyson and Dexter Scott King, the son of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The film brings to life the peaceful dissent an exhausted Rosa Parks showed on a crowded Montgomery, Alabama bus, in 1955, and the Civil Rights Movement that ensued. The movie originally aired on television on February 24, 2002.

It is difficult for African American actors, directors and others in the industry to receive recognition for their hard work in the entertainment industry. I am pleased that the Christopher was able to recognize and acknowledge the outstanding performance and talent of Mr. Edwards as well as others involved in the film.

I was honored to host a congressional screening of the film, *The Rosa Parks Story*, last year prior to the film's television debut. I had the good fortune then of meeting Ms. Angela Bassett, Ms. Cicely Tyson, Ms. Julie Dash and many others who were instrumental in the success of this movie. Ms. Julie Dash was nominated for a prestigious Director's Guild of America Award earlier this year for her work directing the film.

The film received two nominations for an NAACP Image Award for Outstanding Television Movie, Miniseries or Dramatic Special, and for Ms. Angela Bassett's performance as Ms. Rosa Parks.

This film has held meaning and significance for me personally, and it brings me great joy

to see Mr. Willis Edwards' work acknowledged with a Christopher Award.

TRIBUTE TO MR. EVAN HANKIN

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 4, 2003

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Evan Hankin on the celebration of his 60th birthday. A resident of Newton, Massachusetts, Mr. Hankin will celebrate this milestone on March 17, 2003.

The son of Toby and Sidney Hankin and a native of Buffalo, New York, Mr. Hankin received his undergraduate degree from The University of Buffalo and followed up his undergraduate degree by pursuing and receiving a Masters of Business Administration from Boston College. The husband of Barbara Hankin for 34 years and the father of Markos and Stefan Hankin, he is an active member of the art and cultural communities in Massachusetts.

In addition to being a loving husband and father, Mr. Hankin is also the President of Hankin Construction Company, based in Woburn, Massachusetts. For many years, Hankin Construction built new schools in many towns and cities across Massachusetts, as well as providing the restoration of some of the Commonwealth's great historical landmarks. A union contractor, Mr. Hankin has made a commitment to ensuring that his employees are happy and the job is done right.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in wishing Mr. Evan Hankin a happy 60th birthday.

CONGRATULATIONS TO DUNCANVILLE PANTHERETTES, GIRLS BASKETBALL 5-A CHAMPIONS

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 4, 2003

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize and congratulate the remarkable Duncanville Pantherettes girls basketball team for winning the 2003 Texas Division 5-A championship.

This weekend, Pantherette fever was running high across North Texas as Duncanville battled Georgetown for the state title. Duncanville's defense was overwhelming as they held their opponents to a meager 27 points, a record low total for a UIL Class 5-A title game. The Pantherettes dominated their foes all season en route to a 39-1 record and talk of a repeat is already rampant.

This year's championship team builds upon a remarkable record for girls basketball at Duncanville. This is the Pantherettes' 6th basketball title and 15th appearance in the state championship.

Winning the state championship is a fitting culmination to the careers of Duncanville's seven seniors, five of whom have signed to play basketball in college and four signed with Division I teams. Those are big shoes to fill, but Duncanville's underclassmen say they are